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unions as a device to gain certain ends. It is not an end in itself. It cannot be explained on the grounds of unreasoning prejudice against non-union men. It is an utterly mistaken view to regard it as a mere 'passing phase' of unionism. It is also probably safe to say with Mr. John Mitchell that 'with the growth of trade unionism in the United States the exclusion of non-unionists will be more complete.' " The sympathetic yet critical spirit with which the author has treated his subject cannot be better illustrated than by quoting the two closing paragraphs of his monograph, in which he summarizes the social aspects of the closed shop:

"If it be true, as has been said, that 'the excesses of unionism which have done and are still doing the greatest injury to the prospects of the movement are all traceable to the use of the arbitrary and coercive power of the closed shop,' it is equally true that the closed shop is responsible for the greatest advances made by unionism. On the one hand, the closed shop, if universally enforced, would afford unions the opportunity to commit gross excesses by virtue of the power lodged with them. On the other hand, the closed shop opens the way to the highest and most efficient form of collective bargaining.

"Since regulation of employment is a matter of public concern, and since there is danger that trade unions may become arbitrary in exercising control over a trade, it has been suggested that the state should control their 'constitution, policy and management.' In this way requirements for admission to union membership and working rules could be regulated. State regulation, however, is likely to be introduced only after the closed shop has been widely enforced. At present, in the majority of trades, it is but partially enforced, and only with great difficulty."

FRANK D. WATSON.

New York School of Philanthropy.

Toulmin, Harry A. *Social Historians.* Pp. xi, 176. Price \$1.50. Boston: R. G. Badger Company, 1911.

The title of this book is misleading. It should be "Literary Historians," for the term "social" has now attained a definite connotation. The author, a young university man with a deep interest in literature as it portrays the conditions of modern life, reviews enthusiastically the new fiction of the South—land of romance, conflict and unrealized possibility. In five essays, those writers of talent whose permanent achievement rests upon their knowledge of and sympathy with the phases of life they depict, are given idealistic, if rather wordy, appreciation.

The first discusses the works of Thomas Nelson Page, the versatile novelist of Virginia, who writes of the stately Colonial South, of the chivalry of plantation life "before the war," of the time of "armed hostility," of the bitter suffering and desolation of the dark Reconstruction era, and also faithfully portrays present conditions, with glimpses into the policy of the future. These pictures, drawn with genial good nature and broad understanding of noble men and women, Mr. Toulmin considers human documents of high value.

In very different manner, we find, George Washington Cable has portrayed a narrower section of Southern life, that of Mississippi and of the Louisiana

Creole. We have in these novels, not alone detailed observations of actual conditions, but the inspired teaching of a religious prophet, who laments the evils of the times, and denounces the laxity of moral and social standards that follows race mixture.

Charles Egbert Craddock (Mary N. Murfree) is the novelist of the mountain regions of Tennessee. She depicts minutely and imaginatively the primitive, emotional life of that strange division of our native stock, arrested in development by its narrow backwoods environment. The elemental motives and peculiar speech and customs of these, our able but neglected brothers, are delineated in a realistic way. The essayist feels that we have in these books a "contribution to the science of social organization as well as to the creation of an artistic and literary success."

James Lane Allen is described as the "painter of the Old and New" in Kentucky life. His books deal with "the sturdy early pioneers," the quaint and peaceful anti-bellum life, and the disastrous "results of civil disunion;" but they also reveal deep insight into the life of the new regime. Mr. Toulmin declares that Allen has broken entirely away from "sectional narrowness." As an evolutionist, with full tolerance toward men, he pictures the conflicts and failures of humanity about him, and shows forcefully "the contest of circumstances and environment versus nature."

Joel Chandler Harris possesses the rare gifts of deep human understanding and a wholesome attitude toward life. Through his simple-hearted negro interpreters, the animal and vegetable realms become the dominions of man, and the charming stories furnish a medium for the expression of homely humor, and for genial criticism of the life and foibles of men. Harris has done much to explain to the world the inner negro consciousness, and to popularize the strange folk lore and beautiful melodies of that deeply emotional race. "Uncle Remus" has personified for us the better side of race relations in the old regime. The tales savor of the soil and are filled with the lure of the land of our youth. A source of perennial delight to the children, their broad sympathy has extended the author's keen interest in life, and carried happiness to many older folk. Harris has had a true mission, like the novelists of the South, in giving a comprehensive picture of the vista of life that has been opened to him.

We might admit with the author of these essays that historians and philosophers come and go, but there is "no more intrinsically worthy contribution to the annals of the nation than the perpetual embodiment of a little known section of the life of the people." Of these new makers of literature, who seek to express her social life, the South may feel justly proud.

FRANCIS D. TYSON.

New York School of Philanthropy.

Uyehara, G. E. *The Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909.* Pp. xxiv, 296.

Price \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Students of political institutions will consider it a rare good fortune that one so thoroughly conversant with political science and the workings of government in the different countries of the world should give us this treatise on The Political